

A  
A  
001100000  
0



UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIBRARY FACILITY

COCKERELL

NOTE ON BOOKBINDING



THE LIBRARY  
OF  
THE UNIVERSITY  
OF CALIFORNIA  
LOS ANGELES

NOTE ON BOOKBINDING  
DOUGLAS COCKERELL

SUED BY W. H. SMITH & SON FOR  
THEIR BOOKBINDING DEPARTMENT  
PRICE ONE PENNY.

MESSRS. W. H. SMITH & SON HAVE ESTABLISHED FULLY EQUIPPED BOOKBINDING WORKSHOPS UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. DOUGLAS COCKERELL AND ARE IN A POSITION TO UNDERTAKE THE BINDING OF ANY BOOKS THAT MAY BE ENTRUSTED TO THEM FOR THAT PURPOSE      ☺      ☺

WHILE THEY WILL UNDERTAKE ALL STYLES OF BINDING, THEY DESIRE TO MAKE A SPECIALITY OF BINDING BOOKS STRICTLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS ON LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING      ☺      ☺

BOOKS FOR BINDING MAY BE HANDED IN AT ANY OF W. H. SMITH & SON'S BOOK-STALLS, OR BRANCHES, OR SENT DIRECT TO THEIR BINDING DEPARTMENT, GOLDSMITH STREET, DRURY LANE, LONDON      ☺





# BOOKBINDING.





SOCIETY  
OF ARTS  
SPECIFI-  
CATION

FOR  
LIBRARY  
BINDING

# A NOTE ON BOOKBINDING BY DOUGLAS COCKERELL

WITH EXTRACTS FROM THE  
SPECIAL REPORT OF  
THE SOCIETY OF ARTS ON  
LEATHER FOR BOOKBINDING

ISSUED BY W. H. SMITH AND SON, 186  
STRAND, LONDON, W.C., FOR THEIR  
BOOKBINDING DEPARTMENT, 1904.



2271  
C 64n

## A NOTE ON BOOKBINDING.

All owners of libraries have to get books bound from time to time, but comparatively few are able to give clear instructions to their binders. It doubtless saves some trouble if a previously bound volume is sent with a binding order, and the new work simply ordered "to pattern"; but this habit of sticking to old patterns tends to prevent the binder from improving his work. During the last few years great pains have been taken to improve bookbinding, and it is safe to say that most patterns now in use could be improved upon without increasing their cost.

The work of the Special Committee of the Society of Art on "Leather for Bookbinding" has done much to set standards for good work and good materials, and the report, with its detailed specifications, should prove of great assistance to those who have to give orders for binding books.

Books for binding can be roughly divided into three classes :

1st. Books of value, or of special interest to their owners, that require to be bound as well as the binder can do them.

2nd. Books of permanent interest, but of

no special value, that require to be well and strongly bound, but for which the best and most careful work would be too expensive.

3rd. Books of temporary interest that need to be held together and kept neat and tidy for occasional reference.

In other words, some books must be bound as well as possible regardless of expense, some as cheaply as they can be bound well, and others as well as they can be bound cheaply. Rebinding a valuable old book is, at the best, a regrettable necessity, and if its value is to be preserved, the binder must take infinite pains with every detail. Such work should be done entirely by hand, and the binding built up step by step on the book—"made to measure" as it were to suit the needs of the particular volume. Work on which a binder is expected to exercise thought and care on every point must take a long time to do, and therefore must be costly. Cheap binding must be done quickly, and to be done quickly it must be treated "in bulk" without much regard to the requirements of any one book. Up to a point there is no reason why work done quickly should not be done well and strongly, and such work will suit ninety per cent. of books. It is the exceptional book that takes time to bind. The thought that has to be expended on a single binding in the one case, in the other

case is given to the first model only ; leaving the actual workmen free to work more or less mechanically on repetitions of a model with every detail of which they are familiar.

Note on  
Book-  
binding.

To bind a crown 8vo book ( $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$ ) in full sealskin or morocco of the best quality, carrying out the "Society of Arts" specification I., and doing the work entirely by hand, and as well as it can be done, would cost from 21/- to 25/-, with little or no decoration. If the leaves needed special mending or any sizing or washing, or if the cover were decorated with gold tooling, the cost would be a good deal heavier.

As this is too expensive for the binding of any books but those of value or of special interest to their owners, the binder has to consider what features he can best modify or leave out in order to lessen the cost.

Obviously, the first thing to cut off will be the decoration ; next, by making a "half," instead of a "whole," binding about three-quarters of the cost of the leather can be saved. A little more can be saved by mending the backs of the sections a little less neatly, and generally by lowering the standard of finish. By saving in every way, but still working to the specification, perhaps the cost can be halved without taking from the strength of the binding. This gives about 10/6 for the

Note on  
Book-  
binding.

cost of a half-morocco or half-seal binding of a crown 8vo book, sewn flexibly round the bands, and forwarded and lettered by hand.

The cost of the best material on such a binding would be about 1/8, and perhaps half of this could be saved by using inferior leather, mill-boards, etc., but for the sake of 10d. on a half-guinea binding this would be poor economy.

To reduce the cost of binding to this specification much below 10/6 a volume would necessitate a serious and unwarrantable lowering of the standard of work.

Recognising this, the Society of Arts Committee published a second specification for "Library binding."

To quote from their report :

" This form of binding (Specification I.) " must be expensive, as it takes a long time " to do. For most books a cheaper form " is needed, and after examining and com- " paring many bindings that had been " subjected to considerable use, we have " come to the conclusion that the bindings " of books sewn on tapes, with 'French' " joints, generally fulfil the conditions best.

" The points of advantage claimed for a " binding carried out under specification " II. are :—

" 1.—It need not be expensive.

- “ 2.—The construction is sound throughout.
- “ 3.—A book so bound should open well.
- “ 4.—The ‘ French ’ joint enables comparatively thick leather to be used.
- “ 5.—In the absence of raised bands there is no reason for the undue stretching of the leather in covering.
- “ 6.—The backs of the sections are not injured by saw cuts.”

Note on  
Book-  
binding.

By sewing on tapes instead of cords a smooth back is got, which saves time in the working, as it enables the backing to be done in the backing machine. Further time is saved by cutting the edges with the guillotine instead of with the plough ; in fact, there is a saving of time at every point.

By substituting machine work for hand work in backing and cutting, and system for thought, the cost of a thoroughly strong half-seal binding for a crown 8vo book can be reduced to about 3/6. This allows of the use of the strongest leather and other sound materials. Further reductions in the price can only be the result of saving a penny here and a penny there, and unless the work is very roughly done, or the materials are inferior, 3/- or 3/6 is as cheap as any odd volume can be bound to this specification. Whole binding in the same style would cost about 8/- for a

crown 8vo book. In all classes of binding where there are large numbers of volumes of the same size to be bound, the work goes through much more quickly, and therefore more cheaply.

For a cheaper class of work it would be impossible to keep strictly to the specification. To save time the backs of torn sections must be overcast instead of mended, and plates pasted in instead of being guarded.

For the cheapest work, cases are made apart from the books, and cloth is substituted for leather. The weak point in case work is the poorness of the connection between book and binding, but this can be overcome at a very slightly increased cost by sewing on tapes, and using split boards like those used for the "Library Binding." Strong buckram bindings can be made in this way for about 1/6 for a crown 8vo, and if what is known as art-vellum or other cloth is used the cost would be about 3d. less.

When bound books fail to open freely the binder is nearly always blamed for this serious defect, but quite often the fault lies with the choice of paper, which is habitually too thick and stiff for the size of the book. All the binder can do is to get the bend of the leaves as far to the back as possible, and to manage that as few leaves as may be are

bent at each opening. If a book is mended at the back instead of overcast, it should open right back to the sewing. If the back is overcast, or "sawn in," a portion of the backs of the leaves is taken up, and so the book cannot open flat.

When possible, and it would be possible in very many cases, it is better to bind "from the sheets." Binders can get unbound copies of books from the publishers, and such books will always be sounder than copies from which the publisher's cases have been removed.

Many modern books are printed on very poor paper. The heavily loaded "Art" paper used for printing half-tone blocks and music upon is perhaps the worst from the binder's point of view. This paper has a surface that readily flakes off, so that anything pasted to it is apt to come away, bringing the surface with it, and as folding breaks the paper at the fold, it cannot be held securely by the sewing thread. This is especially troublesome in the case of music, which must open flat and has to stand more than an ordinary amount of rough usage. Something can be done by strengthening the folds with guards, but this is an operation that adds to the cost of binding.

The following leathers are those in general use for binding books.

Note on  
Book-  
binding.

## SEALSKIN.

### Note on Binding. Leather.

When properly prepared from the skin of the Greenland seal this leather is most durable and strongly recommended for library work.

## PIGSKIN.

This leather is by nature somewhat firm and stiff, and is only suitable for large and heavy books. Skins which have been injured in the process of manufacture, in order to make them soft and easy to work, should not be used.

## MOROCCO.

True moroccos are prepared from goatskins. They vary in quality and price. The best "levant" moroccos are prepared from the skins of "Cape goats." Every care should be exercised in selecting suitable skins. No imitations should be used.

**SHEEPSKIN**, known as Roan, Basil, Silver, Persian, etc., and often artificially grained and sold as morocco.

Only specially prepared skins of mountain sheep should be used, as they provide a firmer and more durable leather than the skins of the lowland breeds. Although sheepskin is the cheapest leather used for binding, it is, if properly prepared, very serviceable. All sheepskins, however manufactured, should be correctly described.

"Persian" leather should not be used as,

although at first mechanically strong, it has little durability.

### CALF.

Calfskin is no exception to the general rule that the skins of immature animals are soft and wanting in durability. The early calfskin that has lasted well (15th & 16th Century) shows evidence of considerable growth, and indeed much of it would now be classed as hide.

“Russia,” prepared in Russia, should not be used at all, as its method of manufacture renders it a very poor binding leather.

All leathers should be free from mineral acids, and should not be unduly stretched by the leather manufacturer or bookbinder.

It is an elementary rule of craft honesty that materials should look what they are. No leather grained to look like a skin of a better quality should be used, as, apart from the fact that such graining by hot plates is very injurious, the process is, in its nature, a fraudulent one.

Sheepskin should be, frankly, sheepskin, and not bogus morocco or pigskin.

Cloth should be, frankly, a woven material, and not ape the qualities of leather.

Each material has a natural characteristic surface and texture, which a craftsman should respect and make the most of.

Note on  
Binding.  
Leather.

## HOW TO GIVE ORDERS FOR BINDING.

It is suggested that books for binding should be separated into classes :

By  
S. of Arts  
Specifi-  
cation.  
I.

By  
S. of Arts  
Specifi-  
cation.  
II.

and

Those that require to be treated individually and are worthy of the best hand work, and whole leather covers. This class of binding can be decorated or not, as desired.

Those that require individual treatment, but are not worth quite the best work, and for which half-binding will be sufficient.

The great majority of books that can be treated in bulk. Books of permanent interest to be bound in whole or half-leather binding, "Library style."

Books of lesser interest to be bound cheaply in cloth.

It is well to give a binder definite instructions about the treatment of the edges of books. As a rule the edges of books of value are best left entirely uncut, but rough edges on books that are much used are apt to be inconvenient.

Binders are always glad to have a note of the lettering desired for any unusual books, or books in foreign languages, but such notes are quite useless unless they are clearly written.

## NOTES ON THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE OF THE SOCIETY OF ARTS ON LEATHER FOR BOOK-BINDING.

The Committee appointed by the Society S. of Arts of Arts to investigate the causes that have led to the premature decay of bookbinding leather, consisted of librarians, owners of private libraries, bookbinders, leather sellers leather manufacturers, and leather trades' chemists.

The Committee met from time to time under the chairmanship of The Rt. Hon. Viscount Cobham. Most of the actual work was done by two Sub-Committees. "The first of these was to visit a selected number of libraries, and to ascertain the comparative durability of the various bookbinding leathers used at different periods and preserved under different conditions. . . The second Sub-Committee was appointed to deal with the scientific side of the matter, to ascertain the cause of any deterioration noticed, and, if possible, to suggest methods for its prevention in the future."

The conclusions at which the Committee arrived are summarised in the report as follows :

1. They consider that the general belief that modern bookbinding leather is inferior to

S. of Arts that formerly used, is justified, and that the Committee. leather now used for binding books is less durable than that employed fifty years ago, and at previous times. They believe that there ought to be no difficulty in providing leather at the present time as good as any previously made, and they hope that the instructions laid down in the report of the Sub-Committee, printed as Appendix II., will result in the production of such leather.

2. They think that the modern methods of bookbinding are, to some extent, answerable for the lessened permanence of modern bindings. The practice of shaving down thick skins is a fruitful source of deterioration. They think that the adoption of the method of binding recommended in the report of the Sub-Committee, printed as Appendix I., ought to result in a greater permanence of the books treated.

3. They consider that the conditions under which books are best preserved are now fairly well understood, except that the injurious effect of light on leather has not previously been appreciated. They are satisfied that gas fumes are the most injurious of all the influences to which books are subjected. They consider that under proper conditions of ventilation, temperature, and dryness, books may be preserved without deterioration, for

very long periods, on open shelves, but that S. of Arts there is no doubt that, as a general rule, Com-tightly fitting glass cases conduce to their mittee. preservation.

4. The Committee have satisfied themselves that it is possible to test any leather in such a way as to guarantee its suitability for book-binding. They have not come to any decision as to the desirability of establishing any formal or official standard, though they consider that this is a point which well deserves future consideration.

The following are the specifications for binding included in the report of the first Sub-Committee :

#### SPECIFICATION I., FOR BINDING HEAVY OR VALUABLE BOOKS.

##### SHEETS AND PLATES.

All sheets broken at the back to be made sound with guards. Any single leaves or plates to be guarded round adjoining sections. Folded plates to be guarded with linen at folds. No pasting-on to be allowed.

Specifi-  
cation for  
binding  
heavy or  
valuable  
books.

Specifi-  
cation for  
binding  
heavy or  
valuable  
books.

END  
PAPERS.

End papers not to be pasted  
on or overcast, but to be made  
with stout linen joint and sewn  
on as a section. Some system  
of folding or zigzagging which  
allows a little play without  
danger of breaking away is  
advocated. End papers to be  
made of good paper.

SEWING.

Sewing to be flexible, round  
the bands and all along the sec-  
tions. Thread to be unbleached  
linen, and bands to be of stout  
hempen cord and at least five  
in number.

BOARDS.

To be of best black mill-  
board. The edge of the  
millboard in the joint to be  
slightly rounded.

LACING  
IN SLIPS.

All five slips to be laced  
into each board and not re-  
duced unduly. It would be  
better to sink places in the  
board to receive the slips than  
to weaken them by injudicious  
fraying out.

CUTTING  
EDGES.

This will depend on the  
librarian's orders.

HEAD-  
BANDS.

Headbands to be worked  
on stout cord, vellum, or cat-  
gut, with very frequent tie-  
downs, and to be firmly set  
with stout brown paper, linen  
or leather.

LINING  
UP.

If it is necessary to line up  
the back it is best done with  
leather or linen, leather for  
preference.

COVER-  
ING.

Leather not to be unduly  
pared down and not made  
very wet before covering.  
Care to be taken not to stretch  
the leather more than necessary.  
No hollow backs to be used,  
but the leather to be attached  
to the back.

LEATH-  
ER.

See report of Sub-Com-  
mittee. [Leather to be free  
from mineral acids, and gener-  
ally treated as recommended  
in the Sub-Committee's report.]

Specification for binding heavy or valuable books.

HAND-  
LES FOR  
PULLING  
OUT OF  
SHELF.

In the case of very large books that are likely to be much used, it is advisable to have a strap of leather going loosely across the back and each end fastened to a board of the book. The Sub-Committee saw some such arrangement at one or two of the libraries visited, and it seemed that a great saving of the binding resulted from the use.

Note that manuscripts on vellum, or books of special value will, of course, require bindings designed to meet the special conditions.

Specification for ordinary library binding.

SPECIFICATION II., FOR ORDINARY LIBRARY BINDING.

SHEETS  
AND  
PLATES.

All sheets broken at the back to be made sound with guards, any single leaves or plates to be guarded round adjoining sections. Folded plates to be guarded with linen at folds. No pasting-on to be allowed.

END  
PAPERS.

To be of good paper sewn on. No pasting-on or over-casting to be allowed.

SEWING.

To be on not less than four unbleached linen tapes, with unbleached linen thread of suitable thickness. Books to be glued up and backed in the ordinary way, or left square.

BOARDS.

To be made "split boards" like those vellum binders use. Straw board lined with a thick black board liner.

CUTTING

or treatment of edges. To depend on orders.

ATTACH-  
ING  
SLIPS.

Slips to be pasted on to waste end papers which should be cut off about two inches from the back and inserted with slips in the centre of split board. The board to be left about  $\frac{1}{8}$ " from the back of the book to form a French joint.

Specifi-  
cation for  
ordinary  
library  
binding.

HEAD-  
BAND-  
ING.

Headbands to be worked on round cord or gut with frequent tie-downs, so as to be able to bear the strain of the books being taken from the shelf, or in cases where the expenses of a worked headband is thought to be too great, a piece of string may be inserted into the fold of the leather at the head or tail.

COVER-  
ING.

Leather not to be unduly pared down. The French joint should make it possible to use far thicker leather than is usual. As there are no raised bands on the back the leather need not be unduly stretched in covering. For small books leather from comparatively small skins that will need but little paring should be selected.

These extracts are quoted from the preliminary report published in 1901. It is understood that the committee's final report, based on some four years' work, will be issued early in 1905.

# ADVERTISEMENT.

Advertis-  
ment. Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son having  
established fully equipped bookbinding work-  
shops are in a position to undertake the  
binding of any books that may be entrusted to  
them for that purpose.

While they are prepared to undertake all  
classes of work, they propose to make a  
speciality of binding strictly in accordance  
with the recommendation of the Special  
Committee of the Society of Arts on Leather  
for Bookbinding.

The leather used for this work will be  
British manufacture, and guaranteed by the  
manufacturers to be free from mineral acids,  
as recommended by the Committee.

For the best work to Specification I.  
the best levant morocco or the best seal  
will be used.

For work to Specification II. sealskin  
will be used unless other leather is ordered.  
For cheaper work to this specification a  
special Welsh sheepskin of great strength  
will be used.

FOR NOTES ON LEATHERS  
SEE PAGE 12.

Special pains have been taken to procure  
leather dyed with good and reasonably fast  
colours.

As what are known as "fancy shades," Advertise-  
and, indeed, absolute evenness of colour in ment.  
all shades can only be got, at present, with any  
certainty, by the use of mineral acid, the range  
of colour may be somewhat limited, and such  
colours as are used may be somewhat uneven.  
It is felt that librarians will be glad to put up  
with these fancied defects in order to get  
leather that can be depended upon to last,  
with fair usage, as long as a book holds  
together.

All the leather used for this work has been  
purchased for the firm by Mr. Douglas  
Cockerell, a Member of the Society of Arts  
Special Committee, and Mr. Cockerell has  
arranged to visit the workshops every week to  
see that the work is carried out strictly in  
accordance with the specifications.

Books for binding can be handed in at any  
of Messrs. W. H. Smith & Son's Railway  
Bookstalls, or branches, and instructions given  
to the clerk in charge. Such books will be  
returned to the Bookstall carriage free when  
bound. Or books can be sent direct to

W. H. Smith & Son,

Binding Department,

Goldsmith Street,

Drury Lane, London.

Advertise- When the amount of work will justify it,  
ment. a strong box, in which to pack books for  
binding, will be sent to any address on  
receipt of a postcard.

In giving instructions for binding it will only  
be necessary to quote the letter of the style  
required from the following price list, with a  
note to say if the edges are to be entirely  
uncut, top edge only cut, or cut all round.

For all volumes containing more than one  
work, and for all books in a foreign language,  
the lettering desired should be clearly written  
on a strip of paper and inserted in the book.

W. H. SMITH & SON will supply  
any recently-published books bound in any  
style. Such books, when possible, will be  
bound "from the sheets," and will, therefore,  
be in better condition than if the publisher's  
case had had to be removed.



W. H. SMITH

PRICE LIST FOR BINDING BOOKS IN ACCORDANCE

All the leather used for this work is guaranteed to be

Style	
A	Whole levant
B	„ seal
C	Half levant
D	„ seal

	Sizes in other sizes charged
	HALF
E	Half seal
F	„ morocc
G	Half special gilt top. *
	WHOLE
H	Whole seals
J	„ moro
K	Whole special gilt edges.

L	Whole buckr
M	“Art” canv.

Special terms will be quoted for binding for public and other large libraries. A price list for ordinary binding and for binding periodicals in public libraries can be had on application.

In the absence of special orders to the contrary (see page 26), the edges

H & SON'S

WITH THE SOCIETY OF ARTS SPECIFICATIONS.

the manufacturers to be free from mineral acid.

orocco } extra.  
occo } extra.

Prices for this work must depend upon the time it takes to do. Estimates will be given of the cost of binding any volume submitted in whole or half leather.

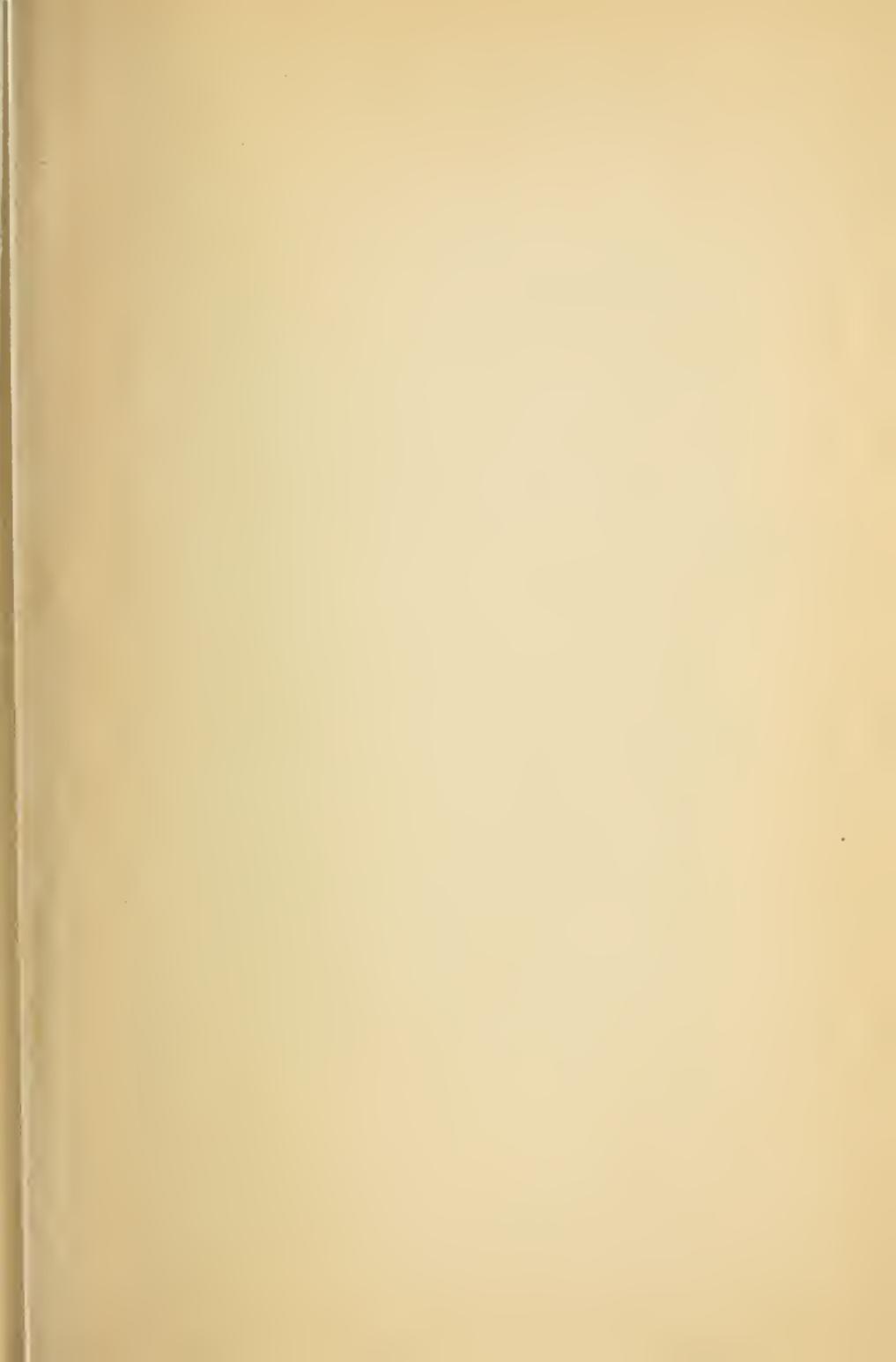
ches proportionately.	Crown 8vo $7\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$	Royal 8vo $10'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$	Demy 4to $11'' \times 9''$	Royal 4to $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10''$	Folio $16'' \times 11\frac{3}{4}''$
NDING.					
{ gilt top. *	3/6	5/-	8/6	10/6	12/6
Welsh sheep,	3/-	4/6	6/6	8/9	10/6
NDING.					
{ gilt edges. *	8/6	12/6	18/6	25/6	32/6
Welsh sheep,	6/6	8/6	13/-	16/6	18/6
{	1/6	2/3	3/6	4/9	7/6

ries.  
lers,  
books will be cut.

E. is the style recommended for binding library books of permanent interest.

See page 25 for information about ordering.





Post-card for ordering box in which to pack  
books for binding.

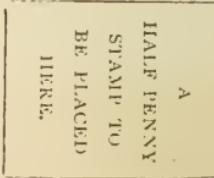
Please send a box in which to pack books for  
binding, to

SHOPS,

V.C.

Post-card for ordering box in which to pack  
books for binding.

POST CARD.



W. H. SMITH & SON,  
BOOKBINDING WORKSHOPS,  
GOLDSMITH STREET,  
DRURY LANE,  
LONDON, W.C.

Gummed label for parcels of books for binding.

## BOOKS WITH CARE.

W. H. SMITH & SON,  
BOOKBINDING WORKSHOPS,  
GOLDSMITH STREET,  
DRURY LANE,  
LONDON, W.C.

FROM

---

Post-card for ordering box in which to pack  
books for binding.

)PS,

A
PENNY
P TO
ACED
LE,

Gummed label for parcels of books for binding.



PRINTED BY W. H. SMITH & SON,  
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHIC AND  
GENERAL PRINTERS, AT THEIR  
WORKS IN FETTER LANE,  
LONDON, E.C.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY  
Los Angeles

This book is DUE on the last date stamped below.

REF  
ORION  
ED/URL NOV 27 '90

NOV 24 1990

REF  
ORION  
ED/URL OCT 05 1992

REF  
ORION  
ED/URL 4 WK JUL 09 1994

REF  
ORION  
ED/URL JUN 16 1994

Manufactured by  
GAYLORD BROS. Inc.  
Syracuse, N.Y.  
Stockton, Calif.

3 1158

UC SOUTHERN REGIONAL LIB



AA 001 199 0

